

RUNAWAY BLIMP IS FOUND 80 MILES AT SEA; OVERWEIGHT HALTS PLANE DASH FOR AZORES; GERMANS LIKELY TO SIGN AND IGNORE TREATY

ALLIES READY TO STOP FOOD IF ENEMY SULK

Germans Will Be Locked In
by Land and Sea on
Refusal.

PASSIVE STAND FORECAST

Are Expected to Adopt Tactics
Employed by Lenine at
Brest-Litovsk.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, May 14.—Information which the correspondent of THE SUN received to-day from Versailles removes almost the last lingering doubt that six commissioners representing the "German Imperial Republic" will sign the peace treaty when the proper time comes. But signaling the treaty and observing it appear to be two different things so far as the German mentality is concerned. The forecast is made to-day that the Germans will sign, counting upon the lapse of time to blunt the keenness of allied unity, so they can wriggle out of one point after another. It is also said that the German delegation here now will go home one by one, to be replaced by other delegates, who in the end will sign the treaty.

These appear to be the principal features of the German programme:

1. To prepare the German people for the signing of the treaty through manipulation of the press and official utterances while continuing their protests to the Allies, from which the Germans expect little result.
2. To ask for a few additional days after the expiration of the fifteen days to effect changes in the delegation and the Government before the actual signing of the treaty.
3. To regard the treaty as the Russians regarded that of Brest-Litovsk, merely signing it as Trotsky did that document, but at the same time announcing that they had no intention of keeping it.

Later Wars Looked For.

The Germans really believe that the treaty cannot be executed. Having no more real faith in the League of Nations than the Italians and French at heart, they look forward to future jealousies and rivalries, which already are showing between the Italians and the French, to work out to their advantage in the future, believing that France eventually will be left alone to secure the enforcement of the treaty, the other nations reverting to their old policies.

But in the event that the Germans refuse flatly to sign the treaty telegraphic orders will be sent to the allied naval commanders to put into effect immediately a blockade tighter than any Germany experienced during the period of active hostilities. A memorandum prepared at Monday's meeting of the Economic Council, and which is now before the Big Four, provides for Germany being sealed up absolutely tight twenty-four hours after she has refused definitely to sign the peace treaty. It will be a vastly different blockade from the one in effect prior to the armistice, because then Germany never had lost control of the Baltic Sea, and thus was able to trade with all the Scandinavian countries and to maintain an enormous fishing industry. The same was true of Austria in the Adriatic. Moreover, the Allies were unable then to blockade Germany effectively by land, Germany being able to trade with Switzerland, Holland and Russia.

Blockade to Be Complete.

The Allies now propose a complete encirclement of Germany by land and sea. Allied fleets will immediately undertake a patrol of the Baltic and the shores of Germany, even stopping the fishing industry. The Adriatic will be closed entirely. And then the allied armies, regardless of whether they go to Berlin, will take up positions along the French and Swiss frontiers, while the Polish, Czech and Rumanian armies guard the eastern frontiers of the country. The plan of the Economic Council provides for

'WE WON'T SIGN', IS GERMAN CRY AS THEY UNITE

Scheidemann's Defiance in
Assembly Is Taken Up
by All Classes.

MASS MEETINGS IN BERLIN

"Unfulfillable, Unendurable
and Unacceptable," Is
Slogan of Country.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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BERLIN, May 13.—This has been a day of protest throughout Germany—a day of protest against the American and allied peace terms that have been offered to the German people.

The resentment began slowly, as if the German people needed time wherein to shake off the stupefaction resulting from the first publication of the peace conditions. Gradually but with ever increasing spontaneity it increased until to-night there is a chorus of protest from all sections of the country. This is swelling into a grand crescendo of "No!"

Whether that high pitched note now being worked up by the German people will be held through to the bitter end depends largely upon the degree to which reestablishment of national unity and solidarity can be brought. Not less than forty mass meetings of protest have been held in Berlin to-day.

"Unfulfillable, unendurable and unacceptable," the National Assembly's characterization of the peace terms, is rapidly becoming the national slogan. This slogan has given tremendous impetus to the movement throughout the country to forget interparty differences and get together in something like national solidarity to meet the "terrible danger from the annihilating conditions of peace."

So far the success in arousing the German people out of the lethargy and apathy that followed the nation's collapse and the revolution has been greater than the most optimistic Germans believed possible.

United Front Is Indicated.

Viewed from the American and allied standpoints emphasis can be laid on the danger of a common popular front being created by Germany against the present peace terms because of the growing belief that the nation faces political annihilation and industrial servitude.

The results of the months of deliberation at Versailles promise to check the heretofore steady disintegration of German morale and accomplishment what Germans themselves regarded as impossible; namely, a renewed unity in the common cause. There is a much greater trend in that direction than was regarded possible even two days ago, and that movement is being strengthened and accelerated as the details of the peace terms are becoming better known through national propaganda.

Reports of the attitude of the labor and Socialist elements of England, France and Italy and a completed volume of the terms translated will be ready for the public to-morrow. So far only a small part of the terms has been published, but the walls and buildings of Berlin and other large cities are covered with posters headed in huge letters: "Sixty Million in Slavery." The posters also quote tersely some of the strongest points of Chancellor Scheidemann's speech in the National Assembly yesterday.

Peace Declared Unacceptable.
"This peace for Germany is unacceptable."

In a voice raised to a high dramatic pitch and vibrating with intensity of feeling Chancellor Scheidemann made the foregoing declaration yesterday before the National Assembly in its first convention as a democratic national legislative body, elected by the people and convened here in Berlin.

With his declaration Chancellor Scheidemann placed the German Government on record that the peace

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FIGHT ON TERMS OPENED BY SOCIALISTS AT PARIS

International Committee Turns on Wilson, Rakes Saar
and Danzig Rulings and Sees League
as Vehicle for War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, May 15.—The first important step in the reconstruction of the Socialist Internationale in opposition to the peace treaty was taken yesterday, when an international committee named by the Bern Socialist Congress met and passed resolutions protesting that the treaty contains the germs of future wars. This resolution will be presented to the Council of Four in an effort to get them to reconsider the decision with which the Socialists are at variance.

Whether the committee's action brings the slightest results, which is very doubtful, it is regarded by unprejudiced observers as a significant indication of the change that has taken place in the mind of the European proletariat since President Wilson arrived in Europe. Then they looked to him as the spokesman of their aspirations, but they now feel that they must go back to the hope of an international and the same means of expression as before the war.

This committee is composed of a number of eminent Socialists, many of whom have been noted for their moderate opinion. The resolutions begin with a criticism of the League of

'TIGER' GETS TO ITALIAN CLAIMS

Clemenceau Has Conference
With Premier Orlando and
Baron Sonnino.

U. S. REMAINS UNYIELDING

Jugo-Slav Envoy Gives Mes-
sage to House—Vatican Pa-
per Assails Delegate.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, May 15.—Premier Clemenceau received the Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, and the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, at the War Ministry to-day. No announcements were made concerning the conference.

It is understood that the American delegation is unyielding in its position concerning Fiume.

M. Trumbitch, the head of the Jugo-Slav mission in Paris, had a conference to-day with Col. E. M. House of the American Peace Mission and Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy.

ROME, May 14.—The *Osservatore Romano*, in an article apparently inspired by the Vatican, says that Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, is chiefly responsible for the gravity of the situation over the Adriatic question because he was the author of the pact of London which assigned Fiume to Croatia.

"It is not true," the newspaper says, "that Russia demanded that Fiume be reserved for Serbia, but even if that were so, Sonnino, who remained in power throughout the war, should have had the treaty changed when Russia collapsed and when nothing would have been done to Italy."

The *Osservatore Romano* thinks that Baron Sonnino only was anxious to maintain Article XV of the London pact, which prevented the participation of the Pope in the Peace Conference, which, it adds, was "an odious offense to the Holy See."

CHORUS GIRLS' PAY DOUBLED.

London Dancers in "Hells of New York" to Get \$20.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, May 15.—The chorus girls in the revival of "The Belle of New York" in the Lyceum Theatre will receive twenty dollars a week instead of ten.

This will be the first production in which operates the standard contract recently prepared by the joint committee of the actors' association and the West End theatre managers' society.

72 RUSSIAN PRISONERS SHOT.

Captured in Bavaria, Led by Spartacists, After Revolt.
BERN, May 15.—An isolated band of Russian prisoners of war, armed and wearing Bavarian uniforms and under the command of Spartacist leaders, was overwhelmed by Wuertemberg troops in a wood near Graefelfing, Bavaria, according to newspaper reports.

They were court-martialed and seventy-two men, with the leaders, were condemned to death and shot in a gravel pit near Lochhausen, it is said.

SMITH SIGNS STATE INCOME TAX MEASURE

Similar to U. S. Law—Ap-
plies to Non-Residents in
Business in N. Y.

WILL BRING IN \$40,000,000

Automobile and Corporation
Tax Bills Also Approved
by Governor.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Smith an-
nounced to-night that he had ap-
proved the State income tax bill,

which will raise \$40,000,000, the increased corporation tax bill, which is expected to yield \$8,000,000 more for the State, and the increased automobile tax bill, which probably will bring \$4,000,000 additional into the State treasury. One-half of the returns from the State income tax will go back to localities in proportion to their assessed valuation, so that the total additional revenue to the State treasury from these three bills will be \$32,000,000.

The new tax laws, together with taxes the Comptroller estimates are due for the next fiscal year, will be adequate to care for the expected State budget of nearly \$90,000,000. Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, who will have administration of the income tax and corporation tax laws, announced to-night that he believed 500,000 residents of New York State would have to pay income taxes under the new law. It provides a tax of 1 per cent. on incomes up to \$10,000, 2 per cent. on incomes up to \$50,000 and 3 per cent. on larger incomes, with exemptions of \$1,000 for single persons, \$2,000 for married ones and \$300 for each person dependent upon the taxpayer.

Will Hit Non-Residents.

Federal employees will not pay the State income tax, but State employees exempt from the Federal tax must pay the State tax. Non-residents of the State who make money in New York State will be taxed, thus affecting many New York city business men whose homes are in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut or other nearby States.

The State income tax must be paid to the Comptroller on or before March 15 next, the same date the Federal income taxes are due. Secrecy of tax returns is required. The Comptroller, who has drafted plans for the income tax bureau organization, will have ready soon a series of practical questions and answers interpreting the law.

The New York income tax resembles the Federal law in many respects. Gross and net incomes mean the same under both laws, and deductions and exemptions are in substantial accord. Corporations are not included, but partnerships must file a return, although they are taxed like individuals. Unlike the Federal statute the entire net income of non-residents earned in this State is taxable, 2 per cent. of salaries of \$1,000 or more being withheld by their employers—"withholding agents" for the State.

Comptroller Travis believes the new law increasing the corporation tax from 12 to 14 per cent. and applying to all business partnerships other than public service, insurance and moneyed corporations, will yield \$8,000,000 more than the present law, which brought \$16,000,000 last year, and will for 1919-20 before June 30 for the present fiscal year.

Since the enactment of the first corporation tax law in 1881, and up to two years ago, these income tax concerns were virtually exempted from the payment of any tax.

Report Reveals Discrepancy.

An investigation made in 1915 revealed a list of twenty-four companies having \$90,000,000 of taxable personality, but actually assessed for only \$2,300,000. This condition was due to the practice of filing certificates of incorporation in smaller communities, although carrying on business in larger cities.

Formerly mercantile and manufacturing corporations could not be assessed on account of machinery and equipment attached to a building if such fixtures did not pass from grantor to grantee. Now only those movable fixtures used for trade or manufacture, and not essential for the support of a building are exempted. Conforming to a recent decision, the new law provides that corporations may no longer deduct, in calculating net income, taxes paid or to be paid to the Government on either profits or net income.

The new automobile tax fixes the rate at 25 cents a horse power, with an additional fee of 40 cents for each \$100 of the list price of the car until it is three years old; 20 cents for each \$100 of list price if it is between three and five years old; and 10 cents on each \$100 of list price if it is more than five years old. The law provides that in no case shall the tax on a four cylinder car, as old as it may be and still run, be less than \$5 nor shall the tax on a six cylinder car be less than \$10.

Gov. Smith signed also a bill appropriating \$56,000 for the Secretary of State's expenses in putting the new law into operation.

Lectures by Wireless from 3,000 Feet in Air

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, May 15.—At an altitude of 3,000 feet a British aviator gave a lecture to the Institute of Electrical Engineers assembled in a hall in London.

After describing the flight from his position in the air the aviator ended by saying he was "fed up" and rang off. This is the latest airplane wireless sensation.

BLAST HURTS 13 VASSAR SENIORS

Retort Generating Ether Gas
Explodes and Showers
Glass on Class.

PANIC CAUSED IN COLLEGE

Miss Hubbell of Garden City
May Lose Eye, but Others
Less Badly Injured.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
POUGHKEEPSIE, May 15.—Miss Margaret Hubbell, 20, daughter of George L. Hubbell of Garden City, L. I., a senior student at Vassar College, may lose the sight of her right eye as a result of an explosion of a glass retort during a demonstration in physics in the college laboratory to-day.

Her face was filled with particles of glass and the eye was pierced. Two other students, Miss Helen Hewitt, 21, of Granville, N. Y., and Miss Lucy Hale of Los Angeles, Cal., were cut in the face and about the eyes and are under treatment at Vassar Brothers Hospital.

The class of thirty, all seniors, was grouped about the demonstration table when the explosion occurred. The instructor, who was standing nearest, had turned her back to explain the methods used in the process for the devaporization of ether. Except for this fact she undoubtedly would have suffered severe injuries.

Ten of the girls besides those taken to the hospital were badly cut. The sound of the explosion, which was accompanied by a concussion that jarred the building, caused a panic in the classroom. The students, after their first sensation of shock, tried to stampede from the room, tumbling over chairs and tables, but the instructor rushed the door first and urged them to be calm. Miss Hubbell and her two fellow students were sobbing with the pain of the wounds. The girls finally left the room in good order.

They were met outside by frightened students from other class rooms who had heard the explosion. The instructor sent in a hurried call for Dr. Elizabeth Theilberg, head physician of the college, who arrived with two assistants. They bound up the wounds of those who had superficial cuts and did what they could for Miss Hubbell and her companions.

The three girls were moved as quickly as possible to the hospital. All three suffered from shock and it was some time before the full extent of their injuries could be ascertained. The hospital surgeons after a preliminary examination said they did not believe there had been any ill effects from the ether gas which was generating at the time of the explosion. There were no symptoms that indicated poisoning of this nature, they said, and it was said that the explosion had taken place before the generating process had fully started.

The college authorities said that all the retorts are carefully tested before being used in the laboratory and it is rare that one explodes. The physics department in which the accident took place is on the ground floor of the laboratory on the east side of the building. Class work was discontinued for the day after the explosion.

BRITON TO COMMAND FLEET.

Unnamed Admiral Will Direct Al-
lied Ships at Schleswig.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, May 15.—A British Admiral, not yet named, will command the British, American and French fleet which is going to Schleswig.

With a small landing force, it will keep order and see fair play while the plebiscite is held to decide whether Schleswig will be German or Danish.

MESSAGE TO BE SHORT.

Only Few Hundred Words, Wilson
Notifies Cable Companies.

PARIS, May 15.—President Wilson has advised the cable companies that his message to the forthcoming special session of Congress will not be more than a few hundred words.

This will permit it to be cabled probably on the day of delivery.

Have you seen the great ZIEGFELD FOLLIES BALLET? New Amsterdam Roof, Sunday evening.—Adv.

BIG DIRIGIBLE BREAKS LOOSE IN HIGH WIND

Two Men Jump to Safety as
Mooring Ropes Give
Way.

DESTROYER IN PURSUIT

Navy Craft Had Just Com-
pleted Successful Flight
to St. John's.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., May 15.—The C-5 ran away this afternoon on the wings of the half gale from the west which helped bring her here. But her liberty was not long lived; a British steamship came upon her before dark eighty miles out at sea. The dirigible had settled to the surface of the ocean and the steamer is standing by until morning, when navy craft will salvage her.

No one was carried out with the blimp, but two men had to jump for it when her moorings parted at 5:30 o'clock. The destroyer Edwards immediately speeded out to sea in pursuit in the faint hope that she might be able to bring down the rapidly vanishing airship by fire from her anti-aircraft guns. When the balloon was found the Edwards was notified by radio and went to the scene.

The accident occurred shortly after the arrival of the big airship here after twenty-five hours and forty-five minutes of flying from Montauk Point, 1,200 miles away, flying which Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Coll and his crew of five men characterized as the roughest and most trying in their experience. They kept the blimp moving through day and night, through fog and sunshine, with wind and against it, in a desperate attempt to prove to the naval powers at Washington that their little dirigible was fit to undertake the crossing of the Atlantic. The blow was a heavy one to Commander Coll and his men, who had hastened to the cruiser Chicago, the base ship, to snatch a few hours sleep during the wait for the confidently expected orders from Washington to proceed across the Atlantic.

"Well, we've lost a chance to be heroes and the navy has lost a sweet little ship," Commander Coll remarked when told that the C-5 had been swept out to sea.

Despite the strong wind Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, pilot of the airship, made a perfect landing at 10:45 A. M. within the narrow confines of the old cricket field where the blimp was to be moored. Three hundred men of the cruiser Chicago seized her and tied her up to the three "dead men" anchorages which had been sunk in the field.

Commander Coll and his crew were hurried away to the Chicago jubilantly to soften her with congratulations without the consent of the Navy Department for the perilous overseas trip. So gusty was the wind that the sailors were kept standing by and hanging on to the airship.

Fought for Hours to Escape.
The dirigible was wholly unsheltered from the gale on the level field. Under the pitching and bucking of the ship her bottom was stripped of canvas and later her bow plates were torn away. Fenders were placed about her to soften her with oscillations without the much success. The crew clung to the ropes for hours at a time, their bodies strained and aching from the incessant movement. Several of the guy ropes snapped when the wind increased to forty miles an hour.

It was finally decided to let the un-

Continued on Second Page.

Soldier Sends Toast to Girl Fund Donor

A LONELY soldier in the
Evacuation Hospital at Ver-
dun, has sent this message to a
young woman member of the
smoke fund family: "Nothing
takes the place of tobacco to a
soldier, and especially when he is
so far from home and unable to
provide himself with the kind of
smoking he wants and needs.
Smoke to the girl who sent the
smokes and with every puff goes
thanks."

Other messages from the boys
overseas will be found on page
12.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.

Gasolene Load Keeps NC-1 and NC-3 to Water After Start Is Made.

ARE JOINED BY NC-4

All Three Are Expected to
Begin 1,200 Mile Flight
This Afternoon.

READ MAKES QUICK TRIP

Craft in Trouble, He Drops to
Water, Makes Repairs and
Then Speeds On.

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 15.—The naval seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3, carrying an overload of gasoline, attempted to start for the Azores late this afternoon. They shot down the bay with their huge lower wings hidden in a cloud of spray, but the weight of fuel aboard—much more than is actually needed to make the 1,200 mile flight—prevented them from rising from the water.

As the two great seaplanes endeavored to hop off the water the unlucky but persevering NC-4 came roaring through the sky from Halifax and flew over her sister ships. Ever since a bad oil pump brought her to the water on the first leg of the voyage from Rockaway she has been striving to catch up with her sister ships so that she might start with them on the crucial lap of the hazardous trip.

Apparently influenced by the appearance of the NC-4, Commander Towers gave the word to return and the two seaplanes taxied back to their moorings. The flight in all probability will be made an hour or two before sunset to-morrow unless weather conditions forbid it. The destroyers lined up fifty miles apart from here to the Azores, cannot remain on station more than a day or two longer without refueling, so the necessity for starting the flight is urgent.

Arrival of the NC-4.

The NC-4, with Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read in the forward cockpit—the station of the navigator—left Halifax at 9:52 (8:52 New York time), but was compelled to land on the water thirty minutes later at Storey Head. For more than an hour Lieut. J. L. Brees and Chief Machinist's Mate E. S. Rhodes worked on her oil and gasoline lines, or pipes, which did not feed properly. At 11:47 she rose without difficulty from the ocean and sped along on her trip. She darted into view over the water at Trepassy shortly after 6:30 and dropped gently onto the water here at 6:41 (5:41 Halifax time).

The NC-4's actual flying time for the 460 nautical miles was 6 hours and 20 minutes, which is 72.6 nautical miles an hour, the equivalent of 529 land miles at the rate of 83.5 miles an hour. Although disappointed at not getting off this afternoon, the crews of the NC-1 and NC-3 held a joyful reunion with Commander Read and his five men. Mechanics immediately jumped on board the NC-4 to look her over and put her into shape for the start which is almost certain to-morrow. It seems likely, in view of the conditions of the destroyers, that nothing but a severe storm and violent head wind will prevent the NC planes from taking off to-morrow.

It was recalled to-day that Commander Towers had warned newspaper men some days ago that one and possibly several false starts might be made before the planes actually started on their long journey to the Azores. It is his intention to carry every pint of gasoline possible so that whatever happens on the flight a stop to replenish gasoline supplies will not be necessary. The planes probably will have several hours reserve supply over the supply for the nineteen hours which it is estimated the planes will need.

One Man May Be Dropped.

At the present time there are six men in the crew of each NC-boat, but one of these is an extra engineer who can be dropped if necessary. That would leave five men, a commander, a radio man and an engineer. Commander Towers is anxious to carry two engineers, as the experience of the NC-4 has demonstrated their need, but will leave with one if the planes cannot rise from the water with six men and what he considers a supply of gasoline large enough to provide against all likely head winds and wanderings from the route.

While the NC-4 has had much misfortune during the trip, having spent a night on the ocean before limping into Chatham with only one engine running, and having been compelled to land on the water between Trepassy and Halifax, her experience has shown that the NC ships are seaworthy as well as airworthy craft and

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On L. 1. Motor Parkway.
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